

A New Tachinid Parasite of the Codling Moth (Dip.).

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The new species belongs to the genus *Anachaetopsis*, heretofore known only in two European species. Our American species is so much like *ocypeterina* Zett., the genotype (as represented in the National Museum by specimens received from Dr. Villeneuve), that except for a few characters a description may be drawn to cover both. We have, however, only females of the new species.

ANACHAETOPSIS Brauer and Bergenstamm.

Brauer and Bergenstamm, Zweifl. Kais. Mus., IV, 1889, p. 106; VI, 1893, p. 148.—Brauer, Verh. k. k. Z. B. Ges. Wien, 1893, 490.—Baer, Die Tachinen, Berlin, 1921, pp. 82, 146.

With distinct macrochaetae on head, thorax and abdomen; both sexes with orbitals and wide front; antennae long, reaching edge of mouth, third joint more than twice as long as second; arista with penultimate joint variable, sometimes more than twice as long as thick; vibrissae well developed, at oral margin, not approximated; facial ridges bristly almost to the level of the arista, the frontal rows descending nearly as far; parafacials narrow, bare; palpi normal; proboscis small; eyes bare.

Wings of normal shape, veins bare except base of third, apical cell petiolate, the petiole a little less than one-half as long as hind cross-vein; costal segment before tip of first vein less than one-third the following one; costal spine distinct; apical cross-vein more oblique than the hind; third vein ending only a little before the tip.

Chaetotaxy: ocellars normal; verticals 2, the inner large; frontals about 6, the second from above large and reclinate, the lowest almost at the level of the arista; orbitals two in both sexes; vibrissae large, at oral margin; facial ridges with row of bristles almost meeting frontals. (Thorax) Acrostichals 3, 3; dorsocentrals 3, 3, the hindmost large; humerals 3; posthumeral 2-3, including the "anterior intraalar;" notopleurals 2; supraalar 3, the middle large; intraalar 3; postalars 2, one large; scutellum with two large lateral pairs, and sometimes a very minute hairlike pair of apicals, disk with a few tall, straight spines; mesopleura with one large anterior, a row at hind edge, and a partial row beginning just behind the humerus and extending downward; sternopleurals 2, 1; pteropleural 1, smallish; hypopleurals, the usual row. (Abdomen) First segment with one lateral and one median marginal; second segment with one discal, one lateral and one median marginal; third with one discal and a marginal row of four pairs; fourth with a discal row of four pairs and a few smaller marginals.

All the discals are large and erect. (Legs) Front tibiae with one bristle on outer hind side below middle, and a row on front side; middle tibiae with one bristle on outer front side, one inner, and two on outer hind. (Wing) Costal spine distinct; third vein with 2-3 quite large setules at base.

Anachaetopsis vagans new species.

♀. Wholly black in ground color, including palpi; front shining on upper half, then becoming silvery, which extends down the parafacials; third antennal joint about two and one-half times the second; mesonotum and pleurae subshining black with distinct white pruinosity; abdomen shining black, not quite polished, with faint but visible narrow anterior border of white pruinosity on second and third segments. Hind tibia with 10-12 small rather regular bristles on outer hind side.

Length 3.7 to 4.2 mm.

Three females, reared at Medford, Oregon, September 6, 1922, from the Codling Moth, *Carpocapsa pomonella* Linn. (Quaintance No. 9305).

Type.—*Female*, No. 25798 U. S. Nat. Mus.

The European type species, *ocypterina* Zett., differs only in having the abdomen highly polished, without any pruinose bands; and in having on the outer side of the hind tibia a row of only about six irregular bristles, some of which are quite large; the third antennal joint appears to be slightly longer. In the male of *ocypterina* (and presumably in the unknown males of *vagans*), the third antennal joint is five times as long as the second.

Ocypterina has been reared from Pterophorid moths in Europe (Baer). No particulars regarding the reproductive physiology have been made known; one female shows a blunt point in the terminal abdominal segment, about as in *Phorocera claripennis*, from which macrotypes eggs might be surmised.

In regard to the relationships of the genus, the type species was described as *Tachina* (Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand., iii, 1844, 1077); but the author in his analysis of the species, p. 1007, indicated that it would go in *Degeeria* Mg. Brauer and Bergenstamm place it next to *Phorichaeta* Rond., which, however, has a row of bristles down the parafacials. Townsend has placed the specimens in the National Museum next to *Chaetophleps polita* Coq., which he makes the type of *Euchaetophleps* new genus; but this species is a synonym of *Hypostena nitens* Coq., which Townsend makes type of the new genus *Oxynops*, in an entirely different tribe some distance away. This species *nitens*, under whatever genus, seems to be the nearest American relative; it has the apical cell narrowly open.

There is a second European species, *morio* Fall., which has yellow palpi, facial ridges less bristly, and apical cell open or barely closed.